



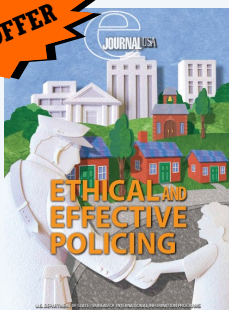
ARTICLE ALERT

Information Resource Center

April 2011

BETWEEN POLICE AND THE CITIZENS

FREE OFFER



eJournalUSA: Ethical and Effective Policing

U.S. Department of State. April 2011

As enforcers of the law, police play a crucial role in upholding democracy. In democratic societies, citizens grant increased authority to police in order to live in a safe community. They give police the power to detain, search, arrest citizens, and lawfully use physical force when situations dictate. In return, police departments must ensure that police officers adhere to high ethical standards. When they don't, the reciprocal trust between citizenry and police is disrupted, undermining the tacit social contract that is the basis of democracy.

This issue of eJournalUSA examines the ways in which citizens and police strive to sustain the social contract. Each of the essays explores a different facet of the reciprocal relationship between police and the citizen both in the United States and elsewhere, such as:

- **Policing Diverse Communities.** By Joseph D. McNamara.
Police must understand and work within the cultures of the communities they serve.
- **Police Ethics.** By James Q. Wilson.
There are no easy answers to the problem of ensuring police integrity.
- **Fostering Ethical and Humane Policing.** By Eugene O'Donnell.
Respecting human rights is fundamental to ethical, humane policing.
- **Fighting Police Corruption: An Interview With Charles Campisi.**
The New York Police Department has pioneered innovative, proactive techniques to root out police misconduct and corruption, says the NYPD Internal Affairs Bureau Chief.
- **A Model for Reducing Crime in Mexico, Guatemala.** By Dina Fernandez Garcia
Police in Guatemala build reduce crime and build community through the Model Precinct Program.
- **The International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA) in Gaborone.** By Ephraim Thuso Keoreng.
ILEA's Law Enforcement Executive Development Program combines class work and field training.
- **The International Law Enforcement Academy in Thailand.** By VarinSachdev.
The head of the Bangkok Metropolitan Police discusses his ILEA training experience.
- **Policing the Police: Citizens Encourage Ethical Policing.** By Samuel Walker and Andrea Lorenz.
Citizen oversight committees can promote better policing.

Above publication is accessible online at: <http://goo.gl/k4MJJC>

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U.S. Embassy Jakarta Mission Statement

Based on mutual respect and shared values, the U.S Mission works with Indonesia to strengthen democracy, sustain the environment, promote prosperity, enhance understanding and ensure security for our people, our nations, and our region.

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Copies of the articles listed in Article Alert are available from the Information Resource Center, Public Affairs Section, U.S. Embassy Jakarta. Should you wish to receive a photocopy of an article, please complete the **ARTICLE ALERT REQUEST FORM** (page 4) and return it to us. We will mail or fax the requested articles directly to you at no cost.

Highlight: Earth Day, April 22, 2011

Earth Day - April 22 --marks the anniversary of what many consider the birth of the modern environmental movement in 1970.

The idea came to Earth Day founder Gaylord Nelson, then a U.S. Senator from Wisconsin, after witnessing the ravages of the 1969 massive oil spill in Santa Barbara, California. Inspired by the student anti-war movement, he realized that if he could infuse that energy with an emerging public consciousness about air and water pollution, it would force environmental protection onto the national political agenda. Senator Nelson announced the idea for a "national teach-in on the environment" to the national media; persuaded Pete McCloskey, a conservation-minded Republican Congressman, to serve as his co-chair; and recruited Denis Hayes as national coordinator. Hayes built a national staff of 85 to promote events across the land.

As a result, on the 22nd of April, 20 million Americans took to the streets, parks, and auditoriums to demonstrate for a healthy, sustainable environment in massive coast-to-coast rallies. Thousands of colleges and universities organized protests against the deterioration of the environment.

Groups that had been fighting against oil spills, polluting factories and power plants, raw sewage, toxic dumps, pesticides, freeways, the

loss of wilderness, and the extinction of wildlife suddenly realized they shared common values

Earth Day 1970 achieved a rare political alignment, enlisting support from Republicans and Democrats, rich and poor, city slickers and farmers, tycoons and labor leaders. The first Earth Day led to the creation of the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the passage of the Clean Air, Clean Water, and Endangered Species Acts. "It was a gamble," Gaylord recalled, "but it worked."

Earth Day is now recognized by the United Nations and observed each year by more than 500 million people in 175 countries.

For Earth Day 2011, the U.S. State Department has chosen three themes. They are: "Trees for the Earth," "A Billion Acts of Green," and "Women in the Green Economy."

Source: <http://goo.gl/GsLGG>

Read and learn more about the Earth Day, Forests/Trees as well as the U.S and Indonesia comprehensive partnership in the area of Forest Conservation in IRC Information Package, accessible online at: <http://goo.gl/GU2bC>

Next Month's Highlight: Press Freedom Day, May 3, 2011

Every year, May 3rd is a date which celebrates the fundamental principles of press freedom; to evaluate press freedom around the world, to defend the media from attacks on their independence and to pay tribute to journalists who have lost their lives in the exercise of their profession.

ECONOMIC SECURITY

1. Brown, Ellen **HOW WISCONSIN CAN TURN ECONOMIC AUSTERITY INTO PROSPERITY** (Market Oracle, March 7, 2011).

The author, an attorney, writes that as states struggle to balance their budgets to deal with shrinking revenues, pension funds for state government employees are on the chopping block. Brown points out that this need not be the case; by forming a state-owned bank, Wisconsin could put its public pension fund into the bank, and manage the funds in-house or put it to work by lending to local businesses; this would generate tax revenues for the state and cover annual pension payouts. She points to the example of North Dakota, the only state in the country to have its own bank, and the only state to escape the credit crunch. Several other states are exploring the possibility of setting up their own state-owned banks. Available online at <http://goo.gl/EIS8j>

2. Lewis, Nathan. **THE ECONOMICS OF SUBSTANTIAL BUDGET-CUTS** (Forbes, April 22, 2011).

The U.S recent experience, as well as that of Japan in the 1990s or the U.S. during the Great Depression, is that wasteful government spending is mostly a waste. Government spending can be reduced by enormous amounts without serious consequences, and long-term beneficial effect, but in the short term this can result in an adjustment period with recessionary implications. Ideally, these recessionary factors should be overcome with positive tax reforms, which would also set the foundation for the economic expansion to follow.

Currently available online <http://goo.gl/ARur0>

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

3. Briggs, Chad **ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGE, STRATEGIC FORESIGHT, AND IMPACTS ON MILITARY POWER** (Parameters, vol. 40, no. 3, Autumn 2010, pp. 1-15).

The author writes that the environment has long been regarded as a constant, but in recent years there has been recognition that global environmental change presents completely new risks to security, and that new methods must be developed to assess these risks. Briggs argues that the military planners are able to assess complex and uncertain risks, but they need to engage with a wider network of researchers and scientists. He explores some of the lessons learned from the security community and the need for scenario planning to provide adequate early warning of security risks. Currently available online at <http://goo.gl/f3Yil>

4. Lewis, James **SOVEREIGNTY AND THE ROLE OF GOVERNMENT IN CYBERSPACE** (Brown Journal of World Affairs, vol. 16, no. 2, Spring/Summer 2010, pp. 55-65).

The author, writes that “the concept of cyberspace being a global commons due to its supposed lack of borders is best seen as a wish rather than a description”. The Internet began as a U.S. government enterprise for defense and research, but the government opened it to the public during a period of major political change after the Cold War. The notion of the Internet as a commons was shaped by the anti-authoritarian culture of the Internet pioneers and the U.S. preference for markets and limited government; this is being challenged by present-day conditions, in which the Internet is no longer an exclusive preserve of the U.S., but an arena in which nations contend. The Internet was never designed to be a system upon which hundreds of millions of people would depend, and in which so much economic activity would take place. Lewis believes that government is crucial to defending the Internet, because sophisticated intelligence and military services would overwhelm private efforts. The Internet is now a public good, and “just as we do not expect airlines to defend our airspace against MiGs, we should not expect private companies to defend cyberspace against foreign governments.”

U.S. SOCIETY & VALUES

5. Burnsed, Brian. **10 COLLEGE CLASSES THAT IMPACT THE OUTSIDE WORLD** (U.S. News and World Report web edition. April 18, 2011).

It's not uncommon for students at the graduate level to make important contributions beyond the walls of their campuses while simultaneously engaging in their studies. Oftentimes research or entrepreneurial endeavors at Ph.D and M.B.A. programs are the conduits for this blend of learning and real-world experience. However, an increasing number of undergraduate programs are letting their students apply their burgeoning skills in arenas outside the classroom. Brian gives us a few examples of courses that allow undergraduate students to make a significant impact beyond the confines of their colleges, while honing skills that may one day be applicable to their careers. Currently available at <http://goo.gl/qKMTF>

6. Gordon, Sarah Barringer. **WHAT WE OWE JEHOVAH'S WITNESSES** (American History, April 2011).

One of the most momentous cases on the Supreme Court docket as war raged globally in 1943 was about a single sentence said aloud by schoolchildren every day. They stood, held their right hands over their hearts or in a raised-arm salute and began, "I pledge allegiance to the flag..." To most Americans the pledge was a solemn affirmation of national unity, especially at a time when millions of U.S. troops were fighting overseas. But the Jehovah's Witnesses, a reli-

gious sect renowned for descending en masse on small towns or city neighborhoods and calling on members of other faiths to "awake" and escape the snare of the devil and his minions, felt otherwise. They insisted that pledging allegiance to the flag was a form of idolatry akin to the worship of graven images prohibited by the Bible. In *West Virginia State Board of Education v. Barnette*, Walter Barnett (whose surname was misspelled by a court clerk) argued that the constitutional rights of his daughter were violated when they were expelled from Slip Hill Grade School near Charleston, W.Va., for refusing to recite the pledge. This article tells, how Jehovah's Witnesses' refusal to bow to earthly authorities led to greater religious freedom for all Americans. Currently available at <http://goo.gl/QHc9D>

7. Kurtzleben, Danielle. **THE 10 BEST CITIES TO FIND A JOB** (U.S. News and World Report web edition. April 18, 2011).

While the U.S. unemployment slowly creeps downward, some cities are weathering the storm admirably well. Using data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics and Internet job aggregator Juju.com, U.S. News has compiled a list of the 10 cities where job-seekers might have the best luck. These top cities feature a combination of low unemployment rates and an abundance of job openings, relative to the number of job-seekers. Discover the 10 places with the best opportunities in 2011. Currently available at <http://goo.gl/bMvYV>

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The IRC collection includes an up-to-date reference collection, a periodicals section, and access to extensive online databases.

For details on reference and periodical collections, please check our online catalog at <http://69.63.217.22/U10086Staff/OPAC/index.asp>.

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Information queries may be submitted to us by phone, fax, mail, and e-mail. You are also welcome to visit us by appointment for personal research assistance.

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